SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1893.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for m seich to have resected articles returned. they must in all cases send stamp for that purpose.

### Rapid Transit. New York can have rapid transit if it

wants it. It can have at short notice the best ever known. Elevated transit, with air and light, is incomparably better than any other sort yet suggested or devised. There is no reason to expect any other sort

Do the citizens of New York want rapid Who will say that they shan't transit? have it?

## Continental Union Again.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Indianspol's Journal, commenting upon a recent article in THE SEN favoring continental union as a wise measure for the great re-

The case in fa or of annexation has never been more strongly presented than it is by The Scs. and when the time comes for the American people to sericonsider the aubject its arguments will be entitled to much weight. But so far as this country is concerned the question is not a live one, nor likely to be for some time to come. Two things must occur be-Fore it will become a live or possition in question in this country: First, a nationity of the people of innada must declays in favor of annexation; and, second, but lightless towers must give its consent, or at least agree to keep hands of. We can get along wi hout Canada for a good wille yet."

It is not amiss to remark here that the only argument yet brought forward in the United States against the annexation of Canada is that "the question is not a live one," or that "the time has not yet. come for its consideration." So far as we can ladge, the press of the United States is almost unanimous in favor of extending the control of the Federal Union over the entire continent north of us, when it can be done properly, so that about all there is left to discuss is the time and manner of deing this.

No great measure such as the one under through in a day. It must be defined, discussed, and fully considered by all the parties in interest before it can be carried into effect, and obviously the time for us to consider it is when the Canadian people us the assarance that it is a live and burning question in every province of the Dobut are permitted to complete what has been so well begun, it may be settled affirmatively before the end of the year 1893 There is no apparent reason why our kindred of the Dominion should not be united with us under one system of government, or why the union should not take place at once instead of ten or a hundred years hence. If we seeme our own comfort and promote our own paramount interests we shall do no injury to those who come after us. Now is the proper time to discuss whatever concerns us, and also for doing right whatever reason tells us is worth doing at all.

The fact is undisputed that the best interests of our own people, as well as those of Canada, the development of the resources of both countries, the maintenance of peace and cordial relations with Great Britain and Ireland, will be more fully promoted by the political and social union of the two creat English-speaking families now occupying this continent than is possible by any other means. Delay can benefit nobody, and it may be greatly injurious to us. To be sure Canada is not increasing in wealth or strength at present, but the British empire is increasing in both, and ahe is a constant mesace to us. Of course, her Government will have to be consuited by the Canadians before Canada comes into the Union, but that is hardly our affair. Besides, it is pretty well understood that whatever the Canadian people with a fair degree of unanimity desire in respect of this important matter, will meet with little

opposition from any British Government. So far as the United States are concerned. It has never been their policy to consult Great Britain in regard to purely American questions. The MONROE doctrine does not, In its essence, encourage such consultation, and the idea of manifest destiny, which is oulte as deeply implanted in the American heart, is utterly opposed to it. From the atatesman's point of view, we cannot perselve why national questions of paramount Importance should not be considered as always "alive." "practical," and in order, nor can we perceive why we should no now sympathize with our Canadian neighbors and encourage them in their efforts to throw off a system of government and dependency which they have outgrown, and adopt one which will promote their best interests and bring them into harmony with their political environment. The pecessities of our neighbors constitute our opportunity, and it is only the part of wisn that we should not wait, but should avail ourselves of every chance to hasten the achievement of the political union of the chief territories and people on this con-

# Typhus Fever.

Some time in the sixteenth century ar acute infectious fever began to make its appearance in European countries. From its supposed source it was called at the time "the Hungarian disease." Previous to this time there is no history of such a order, although doubtless it had existed comewhere for ages, since no credit can be given to any theory of spontaneous generaion of disease germs. Later its current e was "the spotted fever." and this designation is still often used. In western Europe it has frequently been termed "the Russian-Polish fever," owing to its constant endemicity among those peoples, and this name may still be found in the books.

It is preëminently the disease of crowds. poverty, filth, and want, and wherever these conditions are present, the discase, if lurking about, develops and spreads contagion everywhere. Thus it is that in the crowded tenements of the poor it is apt to luxuriste. In countries like Ireland and Russia, which have frequently suffered the ravages of famine, typhus, under the name of "famine fever," has walked hand in hand with starvation, redoubling the horrors of such times. As "ship fever" it revelled in the old-time sailing vessels when they were overloaded with emigrants, for here, if anywhere, was bacterial paradise, with their overcrowding, poor food, fatigue of long voyages, and indescribable filthiness Typhus has also made a specialty of military life, and as "camp fever" and "war fever" has loved to haunt the tents and barracks of the soldier, doing its utmost to rival man himself in the slaughter of hi brethren. For instance, in Prague, in 1742, 50.000 Frenchmen died of "camp fever." In 177¢ it prevailed among the soldiers

and sailors stationed at the ports of New York and Newport, but the first wellauthenticated epidemic of typhus in the United States was in the year 1907 at Hartford and some other New England towns. The Irish famine was responsible for its introduction into New York city in 1847 and again in 1861. Since then we have had several outbreaks of mild character and short duration, viz. In 1881, in the spring of 1892, and the present one, which also bids fair to he light and brief. In every instance it has been due to infection by immigrants.

Long ago it was found that virulent as the typhus poison is, and widely as the mainly tends to spread under favoring conditions, it is much more easily checked and conquered than are many other forms of pestilence. Cleanliness of person, the in a community which has experienced its | destruction of infected ciothing, the proper fumigation and ventilation of rooms, the prevention of crowding in suspicious houses, and the early isolation of cases already suffering from the disease or suspected of exposure to contagion, these are precautions which never fail to vanquish the micro-organisms when properly carried out. Our Board of Health has already demonstrated its ability to stamp out the disease on former occasions, and the energetic measures it is now carrying out will undoubtedly prove successful.

As regards the cause of typhus, it is known to be a germ of some kind, but its precise nature and qualities have not as yet been determined. Several authorities have discovered in the blood and tissues of typhus patients peculiar organisms in the shapes of threads or spheres. They have taken these and cultivated them, much the same as the farmer raises chickens, and then introduced them into lower animals with more or less had effect. HLAVA of Prague in 1888 isolated a typhus bacterium which he called a strentococcus, but the results of experimentation with it were not decisive. Thornor and Calmetre found granules of unusual character in the blood of typhus patients, but their researches were also indeterminate. LEWASCHEW has described certain threadlike and spheroidal bodies from similar cases, but his studies were also too limited to be significant. CHEESMAN and BRANyes of this city have made a joint study of typhus, which is by far the consideration can be matured and put best contribution to the medical literature of this disease which has yet appeared, The authors last year made autopsies on several cases at North Brother Island, followed by microscopical and bacteriological study of the tissues. A bacillus was found are considering it. Every mail brings to and cultivated in test tubes. The CHETS-MAN-BRANNAN berillus is ovoidal in young cultures, but later often club shaped. minion, and that if the causes which are | Inoculations of these becilli into rabbits, now at work are not interfered with, guinea pigs, and white mice caused death in from ten to twenty-nine days. Though not sufficiently decisive to satisfy the exacting requirements of science as regards facts, there is some probability that these investigators are close upon the track of the clusive typhus microbe. Once found its nature and habits may be studied, and then we may expect a remedy

# Mr. Smith of New Jersey.

Week after next the Legislature at Trenton will elect a United States Senator to succeed Rurus Blongerr for the term begluning on the fourth of next March.

The new Senator from New Jersey will be a Democrat. In all probability that Demoerat will be the Hon. JAMES SMITH, Jr., of Newark in Essex county.

A careful and unprejudiced survey of the political situation in New Jersey as it exists to-day, will lead almost any intelligent person to the conclusion that it is more profitable, as matters stand, to ask what sort of a Senator Mr. SMITH is likely to make, than to explore the intricacies of past aspects of the Senatorship canvass in that State.

Mr. Surru of Facey is the most rumark able man that has come to the front in New Jersey politics for a good many years past. In some respects he is the most remarkable man among those who are now coming to the front in the national affairs of the Demogratic party. His faculty for politics amounts to positive genius. By this a good deal more is meant than a genius for organization and detail and for running the machine smoothly and successfully in ward, county, or State. He is a seer, a logician, and a diplomat. He possesses to an unusual degree the creative imagination which presents to the mind the facts and bearings of a future state of affairs under given conditions, and presents them so distinctly that they can be taken for granted and worked up to intelligently. For that reason, such predictions or campaign estimates as he can be induced to make are regarded by his friends as singularly prescient. His grasp of public questions, his perception of the drift of public opinion. and his apprehension of new factors in polities, are all strengthened and sharpened by this peculiar faculty, which it would be difficult to analyze further without becoming too metaphysical. He understands other men as well as he understands himself. In his party relations as a leader and a fighter, he is generally regarded as a model of tact, good humor, and loyalty. He has made as many enemies, and has transformed as many enemies into friends, or at least brevet-friends, as any other man in his State. These qualities not only account for his surprisingly sudden progress to prominence, for it was hardly day before yesterday that Mr. SMITH'S political reputation and influence were confined to his own town, but they also explain the distinguished services which he has been able to render to Democracy. He would be an almost perfect manager of a Presidential campaign. A national Democratic canvass conducted by him would be characterized by no nonsense and hampered by no illusions; it would

move along to success as sweetly and serenely as a bride to the altar. It is proper to add to this sketch of the Hon. JAMES SMITH, Jr.'s, individual characteristics as a statesman that he is a modest man blessed by heaven with a kindly temperament and a keen sense of humor. He

could not be a solemn humbug if he tried. In the United States Senate, New Jersey Democracy would be heard through Mr. SMITH, not the less effectually because he figured there rather as a counsellor than as an orator, and as a leader with brains, courage, and sound judgment, rather than as a rhetorician. It is common in New Jersey to say that his value and influence would resemble Mr. GORMAN'S more than that of the Democratic Senators who are oftener on their feet addressing the Vice-President. The comparison with GORMAN may be worth mentioning, but it is merely a platitude to say that Mr. SMITH possesses qualities which Mr. GORMAN lacks. and lacks qualities which Mr. GORMAN has. The Hon. JAMES SMITH, Jr., is very indi-

A curious circumstance concerning the Senatorial canvass which approaches its end in New Jersey with the strong probability of Mr. SMITH's election, is that he has

vidual. He is nobody's replica.

taken no direct part in it. So far as is known on this side of the river, he has asked not a Jerseyman for his vote or influence. He is not the candidate of a faction, or of a merely personal following. Nebody is in a position to affirm that he desires the office on his own account. That he is politically ambitious, there can, of course, be no doubt; that he will arrive somewhere is just as certain. But it is quite reasonable to suppose that during the whole remarkable canvass, since his name was first proposed in his own absence from the State, he has never entirely made up his mind whether his political future and the interests of the party would be better served by election to go to Washington or by remaining at home without title other than that of the ablest and most powerful personage in the State organization.

Perhaps Mr. James Smith, Jr., has not vet reached a conclusion in his own mind on this point, and is very sensibly waiting to let the Legislature decide for him.

# Fair Play for Dr. McGlynn.

A too superficial or too prejudiced correspondent asks us these questions:

To the Epites of The Sex-Sir. In the great tuminary of journalism giving up to a party that effolgence that should be meant for mankind the wherebetts broad Americanism, its catholic teachings, its bussted in-dependence? Why, may I be permitted to ask, are you training your beavy gons on the Vatican for having restored Dr. McGirvax to his priestly functions? What was Dr. McGirvax's offending? Was be not a marryr to free speech and free schools? Are not there principles Gear to every American heart of whatever persuasion and why, let me sak again, does Tan Sun throw the weight of its great influence on the side of Dr. Mc-

GITAN's detractors New York, Jan. 2, 1893. The feelings of FAIR PLAY, whom we judge to be a non-Catholic, rest altogether upon his own enthusiastic and impatient sympathy with the especial fortunes of Dr. McGLYNN, not upon any expression of THE SUN. As the observer of theological and ecclesiastical phenomena and ever desirous to learn and understand their development. THE SUN has had in the McGLYNN case the single desire of getting at the bottom of an extremely perplexing mystery, and has uttered no word whatsoever in praise or condemnation of any one involved. Dr. McGLYNN had put himself into open and abusive rebellion against the Archbishop of the diocese and against the Pope. He had broken, and with utter unrestraint of an angry tongue, the discipline of the Church, one of its most majestic features in the eyes of the world outside its pale. He had defled the practice in which he had been brought up and the professions of his own former priesthood. The public are familiar with the passionate ridicule he heaped on his superiors in the Catholic organization, even upon the head of the Church himself, the veritable Vicar of CHRIST in the thought of every plous Catholie. Yet the hand that was one day raised in venemous and rebellious denunciation of the Pope and his subordinates was the next day without a breath or nod of apology or humiliation administering the sacrament at the altar of Catholic worship. This is be-

sands of faithful Catholics. Dr. McGLYNN has said many things during his excommunication that in the absence of information upon the manner of his returning to the fold, make people wonder whether it is he or the Church which has submitted. In February of 1888 he thus vehemently outlined his own future:

yond our understanding, and, it may be

said, beyond the comprehension of thou-

"Without a moral revolution, I shall never preach to St. Stephen's Church, or in any Catholic church, again The machine won't send me back, and now let me end the matter-I don't want to go back. I can't go back without retracting all I have said here, and I will never take back one jot or tittle of that, I will never, hever, never allow any man or men to super rise my doings among my fellow men. The first letter which I shall send to Rome on this business—and one which I shall send speedily—will be one disavowing the actions of kind friends who have sought, with my tact consent, to reopen my case there. If those who love one can't go back to St. Stephen's without sacrificing their manhood and womanhood in the way of promtees and apotogies. I say to them, don't go back, and trust to Gop to provide the sacraments.

"Have no fear for me. I defy the malignity of Rome. I give them warning now that if they attempt to hound me with thearts of which they are such masters. I will expose them. I have only told things which politicians and well-informed people have known in the past, but I give them warning that I am full of

the open market, which makes them, and not the British consols, the highest present standard of security throughout the civilized world.

This preeminence of the credit of New York furnishes justification for reasonable pride in the breast of every citizen of the town. More especially has every Democrat good reason to be proud of it, wherever he lives, for it has been attained under strictly Democratic municipal Government of the city of New York. It has been reached, too, during a period when the Democratic administration of municipal affairs has been under the ceaseless fire of its Mugwump and Republican enemies. Never before in the history of the town has its Government been more bitterly and malignantly assailed than during these five years of progress so remarkable. For the past four years the politicians of Tammany Hall have managed the municipal Government with distinguished ability and extraordinary success; and it may be assumed that Mayor GILBOY has the ambition to keep up to that standard, if not to go beyond it. Probably he knows what he is about, for he has a remarkably clear head, and he has shown a comprehensive grasp of the municipal situation.

Concerning the next New York Senator the Challanooga Times supports Mr. CLEVE-LAND's attempt to defeat a certain candidate by holding that "CLEVELAND is a private citizen, like the editors of THE SUN, World, and " and the Newark Times by the argumen that at any rate the "intention was pure." will take more absurdity than that to stop the world from going round, or the Democrats

IS MORMON POLYGAMY ENDED?

The Ground of the Amnesty Granted to the Latter Day Saluta. WARHINGTON, Jan. 6. - The proclamation just issued by the President, granting pardon to all Mormons who have abstained from polygamy since Nov. 1, 1800, is of interest in various ways. It seems to show that no more anti-Mormon laws are needed at this session. and it indicates that the time is at hand for settling the future political condition of Utah

What is specially significant in the proclamation is its official acknowledgment, on the part of the United States Government, that the famous manifesto of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, on the 0th of October, 1880, was a sincere and binding atandonment of plaral marriage. The proclamation declares that the observance of that manifesto has been general on the part of the Mormons, and it is on this express ground that a sweeping aninesty is now declared, provided that those who have thus abstained from living in polygamy since the date mentioned shall continue to do so

The manifesto of Wilford Woodruff, Presi dent of the Mormon Church, deciaring that the Mormon authorities were not teaching plural marriage, nor permitting any person to enter into its practice, made in September, 1880, was expressly based on the fact that the laws of Congress had been recently "pronounced constitutional by the court of last resort." He declared his own intention to submit to those laws, and to use all his influence with the members of the Mormon Church to have them do likewise; and he said that of late, when any elder of the Church had used language which appeared to teach plural marriage, he had been promptly reproved. Shortly afterward the Sixty-first Mormon Semi-annual Conference was held at Salt Lake, and by a unantinous vote adopted President Woodruff's manifesto as binding on the Church.

Nevertheless, the Utah Commission, in its report for the following year, 1801, questioned the sincerity of the Mormons on this point and the honesty of the political connections they were forming. It reasserted its belief that forty-one persons had entered into polygamic relations between June, 1803), the time fixed by President Woodruff as that of the alsandonment of pibrai marriage, and its own report for 1889. It also had "reports of eigh-teen male persons who, with an equal number of females, are believed to have entered into polygamous marriages during the year 1881." The October tonlerence succeeding that re-port a-cordingly passed these resolutions: port accordingly passed these resolutions:
That we do not believe there have been any polygamous martings socialized among the latter flay
saints during the period named by the Lon Color
mission, and we destine the statements which conrest the flas that such marriages have been contracted
as take and midsenders, and that we proved against
stated in the report of the Commission, and decade
taked in the report of the Commission, and decade
that the manifesto of freeded to conduct forbiding
future plarat marriages was adopted at the last Octotree out in letter and in spirit, and and statements or
the confrary are entirely destinate of truth.
That we appeal to the press and the people of this
commy to except our in test declaration and protest,
to ave it pubnicity, and at a sin describation in
trait, that raisebeed may be refuted and justice be
then to people continually maligned any among unions to

versity insubstrated. It is fair to say that Gov. Thomas had at once accepted the declaration of Oct. 6, 1830, as honest and decisive, declaring that it had "the force of a new revelation," and that polygamy had been "buried, never to be resurrected." Judge Zane famous for his sharp enforcement of the mass against polygamy, also declared that the action of the Church was authoritative, and that plural marriage would henceforth be a vioration of the Church practice and doctine, and he promptly adprended and declared and declared and declared. was authoritative, and that plural marriage would henceforth be a violation of the Church practice and doctrine, and he promptly admitted to citizenshih; a Mormon applicant. In 1841 the Governor reitented his conviction that the action of the Mormons was sincere, and that the district of their motives by the Utah Commission was unfounded.

Now, at lest, after more than two years of probation, the sincerity of the Mormons in taking this great step is officially conceded by the Government; and it appears that the general amnesty was advocated not only by the Government; and it appears that the general amnesty was advocated not only by the Government; and it appears that the general amnesty was advocated not only by

crai amnesty was advocated not only by the Governor and many leading Gentile citizens of the Territory, but by the members of the Utah Commission.

Perhaps, however, a doubt may remain in some minds as to the validity of the grounds on which this decision has been reached. It may be thought that people who would endure as much as the Mormons have done for the vagaries of their faith could not honestly undergo so sudden a conversion. There are several considerations, however, which will tend to remove this doubt.

In the first place, the doctrines of the Mormon Church are those of a few leaders; and hence if is only necessary to ascertain whether the existing Church authorities are sincere, in order to know what the whole Church will believe and will do. It has long been known that the actual practice of polygacty was confined

lieve and will do. It has long been known that the actual practices of polygacty was confined to a minority of the Mormons. At the treneral Conference of 1887, it was stated that there were only 12.0% practical polygamists in Utab. It is also known that at one time a part of the Mormons broke away from the main Church and formed the sect called Josephites, refusing to regard the doctrine of polygamy as binding. Perhaps it might not be much to say that Mormondom thrives to-day, not because of polygamy, but in spite of it. Hence the practical difficulty in renouncing the doctrine and practice has been much less than people outside of Utah may have expected.

ters, i will expose itsen. I have only told things which pointed and well-informed people have known in the past, but I give them warning that I am ruit of knowledge of events, the tale of which will make the country too hot to hold them. They had better let me alone.\*

This might be supposed to have been spoken in a frenzy of fanatical exaltation, but what of that? Has the speaker gone back with indignant head erect, uttering no word of retraction, or has he rendered the apology and endured the penance which must have been exacted if the dignity of the great religious institution in which he is again in full standing is to be maintained, and reverence is still to be paid to the things it holds up to the world as sacred? Every one is curious. Every one is interested; and the Roman Catholic Church is not concerned with what interests its own followers alone.

Mayor Gilroy and His Responsibility.

In Mayor Hewirr's message of 1883 he called the attention of the Aldermen and the public to the circumstance that the bonds of this city then commanded "as high a price as British consols, which are generally regarded as the standard of security throughout the civilized world."

In his message of 1893, five years later, Mayor Gilroy is able to felicitate the citizens on the fact that our two-and-a-half per cent. bonds are selling at a premium on the British consols, the highest present treatment in regard to the large of the fact that our two-and-a-half per cent. bonds are selling at a premium on the British consols, the highest present wisdom for us to make wer upon 15,000,000 wisdom for us to make wer upon 15,000,000 wisdom for us to make wer upon 15,000,000 wisdom for us to make were upon 15,000 wisdom for upon 15 seeking authority to do so. Sincerly of a -tion does not require that the Mormons should denounce their old tenets. It is enough that they have found a satisfactory basis for a change of practice in the supremucy of the law of the land.

law of the land.

The proclamation, therefore, cannot be called premature, and its practical effect will be to take the place of numerous individual petitions for amnesty, some of which have already, from time to time, been presented and

Rapid Trausit-A Strapholder's Hope. To the Entrop of The Sta-Si, Mr. Chas. Haldane, in your issue of to-day, so exactly soldes the expressed sentiments of most of the SOLOGI daily riders on the elevated that, with your kind perm ... on I would like

to second the motion.

I say, jet the Menhattan Entiread company have three tracks, and let them have their loop at the Bat-tery; they understand the harmess and the weary strapholder looks to them alone for enueduate relief. They have given New York a mar and pleasanter mode of inter communication than that presented by any other city to the world. Let us get home a little quicker and a little more comfortable in the evening. F. E. Abaza, 180 Prince afreet. New York, Jan. 6, 1893.

To the Epiton or The Sys-Sir. It will show be in Mr Cleveland's power to end a public standal by appointing Judge B. Cady Herrick of Albany to the Attorney-Generalship. It is to be hoped that he will do so. It was too much to hope that Mr. Herrick would abandon bossism in politics when put on the bench. ahandon bossism in politics when put on the bearn. He was built that way and is too old to change. But in the Cabinet he can be a boss as much as he likes without trailing the judicial ermine in the nool of dirty politics. His present position helps to bring the state judiciary into disrepute. No one doubts dudge lier rick's great shilly as a lawyer, and he has placed the new Administration under such otherstone that this promotion is farly deserved. It will craitly Democrate all over the state to see Judge iterrick in the Cabinet. ROCHESTER, JAB. 5.

He Is To-day. From the Commercial Gaussia.
Washington, Jan. S.—Senator Brice is soon to be ORIENTAL CURIOS AND ART PARRICA

Mr. Otto Fukushima, whose adopted home Is New York, has brought back from a visit to his native Japan a collection of curios, for the most part antiques, and works of Japanese and Chinese art. They are now on exhibition at the American Art Galleries in Madison square. and will be sold at auction next Wednesday. Thursday, and Friday. The collection numbers something more than too objects of much interest and great beauty. There are many small and choice cabinet pieces and a great variety of bowls, incense boxes, vases, and koros, a few sword guards of fine and rich design. Knife handles and old swords are included in the catalogue. Besides these are lacquers, ivory carvings, and a large number of specimens of trocades, silk damasks, kake-

monos, embroiderles, and screens. The beautiful fabrics made at the Kyoto ooms of Mr. Jinbei Kawashims will be sold on Saturday afterboon following the dispersal of Mr. Fukushima's collection. Among these specimens of the textile art of Japan are some exquisite ratterns and designs suitable either for draperies, wall hangings, screens, or dress

At the conclusion of the Kawashima sale on Saturday afternoon seven paintings will be disposed of. They were done by Mr. Norie omorl, a young Japanese who studied art in tids country while engaged as a designer in a Japanese importing house in this city. In the seven pictures now exhibited he has chosen subjects native to Japan, and has painted them with a good deal of eleverness, notwithstanding the literalness of his representations. His Street Preacher ' Is drawn with spirit and character, while his portrait of a "Fan Dancer" has very much to commend it as a graceful and sympathetic representation of a Japanese "The Pipe Mender" and the large canvas of "The Dice Throwers" are excellent examples of character painting, in which Mr. Komori has exhibited his comparative mastery Western theories of perspective and light and shade.

## LETIER CARRIERS NOW PROTECTED. The President Extends the Classified Ser-

vice to Ali Free Delivery Offices. Washington, Jan. 6 - The President has exended by an amendment to postal rule I the c'assification of postal service, so as to include all free delivery offices, of which there are understood to be this. Fifty-three of these offices are at present classified. Before this extension the civil service rules applied only to those Post Offices which had as many as fifty employees. Now the service extends to all Post Offices where carriers are employed. Of the 548 offices brought into the classification by this amendment, about 67 have 25 or nore, but less than 50 employees, about 200 have ten, but less than 25 employees, and about 220 have less than 10 employees.

the tresident has also approved an amend-ment to the classification of the Agricultural Days timent, bringing within the classification of that department the employees of the Weather Burean elsewhere than in Washing-ton. The number of persons affected by this change of classification is between 163 and 200. It brings to all the weather of servers at the various signal stations throughou

country.
The following is the President's order:

ation of the postal service made by the

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I read with interest the opinions and letters that, during the past few days, were published in THE SUN in regard to the case of Dr. McGlynn. Catholics here, in considering that case have none of the bias that local feeling in New York may have begotten, and the severe censures passed upon the action of Archbishop Satolli seem to them to be unjust. I am not an advocate for Dr. McGlynn. On the contrary I regard him, in his capacity of political leader, as a very superficial man, who believed that glitter and gleam were substance and that opinions were fundamental principles. I hold that his conduct toward his ecclesiastienl superiors was disgraceful and without any justification (for his recent pardon proves that he would have been justly tried at Rome, and that very likely he will never be able to atone the evil he has done and the scandal he has given. However, it should be borne in mind that the Doctor was not guilty of heresy. It may well be believed that the

he has given. However, it should be borne in mind that the Dector was not guilty of heresy. It may well be believed that the infallible Church does not intend to misuse her infalliblity by solving problems that are of social and political economy solely, in these days, when devout followers of that Church maren to the polls and vote that business to be unlawful which the day before was lawful, and by so voting, practically confiscate the enrainings and savings of years from a lurge rard of the ellizons; in these days, when men of education and thought and sincere religious besief consider the question of State ownership of railways and various industries and decide in favor of such ownership, it is not a fitting time to dogmatize on the morality of private ownership of land. A new adjustment of the elements of society may cause the private ownership of land to become as inexpedient and as disadvantageous for the well-being of the social order then existing as the private collage of money would be for the private collage of money would be for the present conditions of life.

Br. McChynn was guilty of disobedience, and for that offence he was excommunicated. His disobedience was not to the command of Archiesher Corrigan only, but also to the command of the higher authority, floring having hand jurisdiction, with full power to convict and sentence or to acquit and discharge, has forgiven the sin of the Doctor. And shall this higher power which was sinned against be ensured by the lower? Shall the officers or friends of the district court review the insolence of Dr. McGlynn how in itate those and shall they that condemn so carried the higher power which was sinned against be consured by the lower? And shall they that condemn so carried the first prova, at the first prova, of the first shall be officers and departed whether the province of the representative of him who sits in the chair of the carry disclike for and distract of figure and progressive spirit, farchitistic barried and teach an intices. How painful it PROVIDENCE, R. I. Jan. 4.

To the Entros of Tax Ses-Sir Being a constant reader and asimirer of Ton Sun, and knowing it to pro-teet and uphoid the interest of the workingman, i hereby ask youto please publish and give me advice on the following.

following:
am a show salesman employed by an Eighth avenue
whouse. Our hours in the show business are very
g and we do ref close saturday night intil if
lock, and then we have bego to work bunda; mortes
a. I would like you its let me know if there is no
y in which the show stores can be closed on the raise
y bath. My employer is willing to close, but is compelled to keep open on account of our neighbors, as we have opposition unboth sides.

An RIGHTH AVENUE SHOE SALESMAN.

# Ethics of Texas Journalism

From the Victoria Setting.

The Series publishes jukes only on those for who w have the highest personal regard and who we think are our friends. When we wish to show any ill will or malice toward any one we will never do it nublishin

NOW TO OPEN ELM STREET.

Mayor Circy Pushes Ahead the Plan to Relieve Brondway. With characteristic promotness Mayor GR roy tackled the Eim street improvement yes-terday, and advanced it to the point of select-

and assess the cost.

Engineer Joseph O'P, Webster of the Department of Public Works exhibited to the Board of Street Opening the latest plan of the im provement, which he had prepared at Mayor Gifroy's request. It provides for taking the triangular block bounded by Centre and Reads streets and City Hall place, and making a big open square into which the southern end of the new Elm street will open. Lin gineer Webster's map shows the new ilm street eighty feet wide, running diagonally from this square through the blocks bounded by Centre, Reade, Flm. and Worth streets to the junction of Elm and Worth streets. The plan slices off some twenty feet front of the blocks on the east side of Elm

The plan slices off some twenty feet of the front of the blocks on the east side of Elm street from this point north to Canal street to secure the requisite width of eights feet. The pair wall of the Tombs is sacrificed by it. North of Canal street for some distance properly is taken on both sides of the street to straighten the lines, which are very irregular where Marion street joins blim at a sharp angle. A slice will come off the block on the cast side of Marion street. Thence the new street will follow the line of Marion street, which will be widened on the east side, and ant through the blocks to Great Jenes street, running directly into Lufayoite place.

Fresident Dana of the Park Board said that he though the blocks to Great Jenes street, running directly into Lufayoite place.

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Fresident Dana of the Park Board said that he though a somal portion of the City Hall Park.

Mayor tilitor said that he did not think that necessary, as the primary object is to jurnish a relief to the traffic which congests Broadway. The traffic from the bridge was but a small proportion of that through Chumbers street, which will find a vent in the new sireet.

It is about time we got this thong under way and did something, said the Mayor.

We have been dreaming about it long enough. I should like to see it done as soon as possible, and think we should secure legislation which will allow us to proceed with despatch. As it is now the city is subjected to delays of a vexations character in its attempts at street improvements, and I have no doubt that we shall be five or six vears in securing this one if we do not have the laws amended. I am in favor of such a law a that which allowed the Commissioners of the new nueduct to take property is soon as tommissioners for its supposition.

lowed the Commissioners of the new aqueduct to take property as soon as commissioners for its appraisal were appointed.

Tresident Dana suggested that it would be well to widen Fourth avenue at Eighth street for an outlet to Infarette place, but Mayor Girov said as that point was sofar away bo would suggest that it be made the subject of another proceeding.

Mr. Dana moved to adopt the map as presented, which was unanimously carried, as were also motions directing the Department of Poulie Works to prepare plans for filling, and the Corporation Counsel to take the necessary steps to secure the appointment of Commissioners.

missioners.

The improvement, it is estimated, will cost \$2.002.150. It will necessitate cutting into the Park building on the corner of Houston and Mulberry streets, as well as several large buildings etected for manufacturing purposes. It also cuts off the rear of the Italian church at 300 Mulberry street. Most of the buildings which are to be taken, however, are wooden, or comparatively cheap old brick structures.

# FOR BETTER POSTAL FACILITIES.

A Commission Now Investigating the Means of Entarging the Service Here,

W. P. Campbell, Assistant General Superin tendent of the Sailway Mail Service, and W. J. Pollock, Superintendent of the Free Delivery Division of the Postal Department, arrived in town resterday, and at once held a conference with Postmaster Van Cott in his office. They afterward made an inspection of the property owned by the city Post Office. Messrs, Campbell and Pollock are the Commissioners appointed by Postmaster-General Wanamaker ing the extent of the increase of facilities needed by the local postal service. They are required to report to the Postmaster-General not later than next Thursday the properties in the city that can be rented for use as a large branch Post Office. Postmaster Van Cett said that he would rec-

ommend to the Commissioners the biring immediately of a five-story building just east of the Grand Central Station, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets and Lexington and Depew avenues, as an up-town branch Post Office. He recommended the lease of the and Depew avenues, as an up-town branch Post Office. He recommended the lease of the same structure a year ago. Yesterday afternoon the Commissioners looked it over. They will look over other buildings, too. Postmaster Van Cott says, however, that the structure which he recommends will give immediate relief to the department in expediting the delivery of mails. Cars carrying mails can be run into it on five different tracks, and there is abundant room, he says, for handling postal matter intended for up-town delivery.

A meeting of the publishers of trade journals who are interested in outsining better postal facilities at the New York General Post Office was held yesterday afternoon at the Broadway Central Hotel. Assistant Postmaster Gaylor was also presents a representative of Postmaster Van Cott. The meeting was the outcome of one held a week ago at the Hotel Marlocough by the Trade Press Association, at which a committee was appointed to go to Washington and make known the needs of to

Mathematical by the Trade Press Association, at which a committee was appointed to go to Washington and make known the needs of the association.

Yesterday's meeting showed that the publishers are unanimous as to the necessity for better postal facilities. A communication was read in which E. L. Nicholson offered for the use of the postal authorities the building bounded by Chambers. Pearl, Rose, and Madison streets.

A communication from Postmaster Van Cott was read endorsing the action of the publishers. He proposed to meet the demands of the service by means of an additional force of forty clerks and by reming another building, near the present Post office, in which second, third, and fourth class mail matter can be handled. The Assistant Postmaster also invited any committee which the meeting might appoint to confer with the Postal Commission row in session in the city.

It was asked whether if the Commission now in session, should be or mend the renting of an additional tuilding, there was any fund by which the recommendation could be carried out without appealing to Congress. Mr. Gaylor repiled that he was of the opinion that it could be carried out by using money from the rent fund.

The meeting resulted in the appointing of three men to act in concert with the two previously appointed by the Press Association. This committee will at once begin the work of obtaining signatures to a memorial to be sent to longress. son streets.
A communication from Postmaster Van Cott

### MR. BIGELOW PRAISES THE POLICE. He Belleves There is No Other City Where Crise is so Efficiently Cheeked.

The East John Bigelow has sent this letter to the Police Board: GENTLEMEN: I desire to express to the department

over which you provide my own and my children's grateful approvation of the trompland efficient manner in which your officers, and especially Messrs, Wade, O'Connor, and Statism, effected the capture of the thief and the restoration of the property taken by him from my Lones on the night before Christmas. As from my house on the mint before christmas. As eminent householders in London here the most uncompared that the speak in London here the most uncompared that the speak in the

bitgeries in your tract the interty of specially com-fived an anomaly self-the interty of specially com-menting the abult and professional resources and ad-mirable the structured of the olders who were more in-nicipated to structure in the restoration of our stora-nicipated to structure in the restoration of our stora-tions in a solitance, with great respect, your obscient self-and.

Mr. Bixelow has signified his desire to make a present to the three detectives named.

### Why Sengoing Rats Shun Tank Steamers the Philadelphia Brownil.

Every vessel that floats has as part of her company a family of rats. They travel the world over, on both steam and sailing crait, but seldem make more than one vorage an the bulk of carriers, as the cargo causes among them a distemner which not only injures the langs of the rats but also changes the color of their hat.

Browned in a Slop Bowl. Mr. Seattle Pierce Times The thirteen months old haby of Mr. and Mrs. Emil Marx was drowned in a slop bowl at the Arlington ifotel last night. Mrs. Marx left the haby asleep on the bed white she went to another room. The baby awakened, crept to the edge of the bed, and fell into the bowl, which contained about two gallens of water.

# Frozen to Beath in Texas.

From the Se. Louis Republic. Bellton, Tex., Jan. 5.—On Friday last two sons, aged 7 and 8. of William smith, who resides on Elm Creek in this county, wandered off after some dogs bunting rabbits, and were lost. Yesterday they were found some distance away, lying side by side, frozen to death. SUNREAMS.

-Over three hundred miles of irrigation disease ar-In operation or building in Yahima sounty, were,

—The Musissippi is challever than it has been before
since 1858, and is almost completely from a ver op-

posite St. Louis. -160,383,708 feet of lumber passed torough the nor-

- 100,383,705 feet of tumber passed torough the port of Bangor, Me. last year. 100,044,077 feet was spruce. 24,450,078 hemlock, and the test pine.

—A sack speer in a Pendiritor. Or. foor mild challenges the Northwest for the championship on his record of sewing up 000 fifty-pointd saids inside five hours, or about two sacks a minute. ing Commissioners to appraise the damages

-A farmer of Norden, Neb. heard sounds from his bog pen one night last werk which indicated great agriation among his pigs. He went to the pen armed with an axe and drove away twelve wolves.

-Anthony White of Presque Isle. Me. has a bound that hank him several miles to and from his work daily, and which during the day renders good service having order railroad ties, four or five being a usual

-A train on the Great Northern Railroad can into a large herd of antelope near illnekfoot, Non-week, Seven were killed and the engine was disso that another had to be obtained to take the train on - A disconnent citizen of Ducting, Ma., to suffering

from his first strack of footherine. All his feeth are sound and the one that is troubling him has defied all the efforts of the dentist to extract it, the roots seem ing to be iwished around a part of the jawbons.

The Populist inversor of Kansas is said to be trying to call of Mrs. Mary Ellen Leuse from the contestor. the Senatorship by the offer of a place on the State Board of Charities. The general impression out that

-Stock men in Wyoming report that so far this winter has been very favorable for cattle. More cattle are being fed this winter than in the past, range cattle everywhere are reported in excellent condition, and,

barring blizzards, the loss will be much too this year than in any former winter Squirrels are very pleutiful and destructive in some parts of the State of Washington, Lancoln county paid out \$40,000 in bountles on equitiel scalps last year. vet by little good effect was produced. It is proposed tax all the lands in the county to raise funds to figh

ers be pin the work. -It is estimated that there are 300,000,000,000 feet of available jumiter standing in the Jorests of the State of Washington. This is an average of 15,000 feet for every acreof land in the State. Many thousands of feet of cedar lumber are now being shipped from Wash ngton to what a few years ago was the heart of the 

streets in a leisurely way, using the sights, but british yery few people, are among the leatures that add to the cheer and variety of life in the dreary winter season out in the great West. Accounts of coyo ex being seen and occasionally killed on the streets are not in

in the Black Bills country. The use of nickel in armor plates on I the probability of an increased demand for the metal have stimulated prospectors to make close search for it. Nickel has long been known to exist in that region. Many claims have lately been staked out, and electinens brought in from several large deposits show a large percentage of nickel and from \$5 to \$10 gold to the ton.
-What is claimed to be the largest freight car ever

butit was turned out at Altoma, Pa, a few days ago It is to carry the 124-ton cannon Krupp is making for exhibition at Chicago from Baltimore to Chicago. The car is practically two cars, with eight pairs of wheels each, jointed together and made into one by an iron bridge. Another car of almost equal size is building to transport two sixty-five-ton gams and a big piece of armor plate over the same route.

-Prof. Morse of Salem, Mass., has solved the prob lem of house heating in a curious fashlon. He has built a house with all its rooms fronting southward, and only a passage on the north. Almost the whole southern front of the house is made of glass, and by means of reflectors Prof. Morse is enabled on sunny days to heat his whole house with sunshine alone. At night and on cloudy days he has hearth fires going. He believes that by this contrivance he has the most whole some heat that is attainable.

—As a felling festimonial of the durability of its

woods and an advertisement of its inmbering indus tries, Oregon will send to the World's Fair a number of shingles that have been doing service on a roof in Whatcom for over twenty-five years. They are of ce' dar, and were laid with five inches exposed to the weather. All that Oregon weather has done is to wear down the surface about an eighth of an inch; there mainder of the wood is sound, and is far harder than it was on the day the shingles were laid.

-Maine is noted for her hale and spry old people. Ex-Gov. Carcelon, in Lawiston, 85 years old, is an ac-tive rider and driver of fast horses, of which his stables contain twenty-three fine animals. Mrs. Jonathan Dow of Deer Isle, 80 years old, has knitted forty pairs of stockings and woven 200 yards of rag carpeting and 100 yards of cloth during the past season in odd moments snatched from her general housework and the care of a flock of bana Mrs. Joanna Bunker of West Trenton, 87 years old, has just finished a waist-coat which she cut and made without the use of glasses. Mr. Robbins, also of Deer Isle, is 76, and, last year, besides doing much repairing of vehicles, he nade all the woodwork for four carts one ligger, a

## Foreign Notes of Real Interest Over two hundred or nibuses in London are now fitted with electric lights supplied from small storage bas

Five thousand guiness was paid for the English back highest price ever paid in England for any horse not a thoroughbred.

Over one hundred persons condemned to death are now in prison in Greece awaiting execution of their sentence. The population of the country is hardly two millions. Nine people were guillottned in five days just before Christmas, Orders are to be issued under a decision of the Bue-

tin Senate, that Jewish artisans may in future only live at places outside the pale where there are official trade boards. These exist in only 10 to 15 per cent of the town, and the carrying out of the orders will en-tail further great hardship on the Jews.

Feotland is going to make a special exhibit at the Chicago Fair of a hundred stalwart Highlanders, in ful

national costume. They will be picked for size and attempth, and not for good looks. After the fair, or grows weak, they will make a tour of this country. A new Japanese protected cruiser, the Yoshino, built to be the fastest cruiser affoat, was launched from the Elswick shippard of Armstrong, Mitchell & Co. a few

days since she is 360 feet long, of 4616 feet breadth and 4,150 tons displacement. She is exp velop a speed, under forced draught, of twenty-dwe knots. Influenza is again assuming an epidemic character in many south Russian centres. Two weeks ago there were 56 cases in Kieff, 40 cases in Odessa, and in Kherson and Nicolaieff together 109 cases. The Moscow health report for the same week returns 76 cases of the

grip, which shows that the influenza is also spreading

There is talk in London of the possible appointment of Lord Wolseley to the post of Governor-tieneral of Canada. He is said greatly to desire the place. Lord Roberts is just back from India and there is distinctly in finding a fitting post for him. The suggestion is made that Lord Wolseley may be sent to Canada thus manical that Lord Woiseley may be sent to Canada, thus leaving the chief command in Ireland for Lord Roberta, some changes have just been made in the Austram law of duelling. The punishment for duelling is always to be imprisonment. The maximum penalty for a duel fought out without fatal results two years imprisonment; for a duel fought without seconds or witnesses ten years, and for killing an uppoint officen years. Seconds destors and all seconds or witnesses. Seconds, doctors, and witnesses are not liable to pun

Twelve hundred beds at a penny a night each are offered to London's homeless poor in a new Salvation Army shelter elected on the bank of the Thames near Blackfriars Stridge. A shelter with four hundred bads was opened a year ago, mainly to "clear the emband ment of its destitute. but this was siways more than crowded, with dozens of applicants for beds turned away nightly. If a man has not even the necessary penny he can earn his bed by half an hour's woo chopping.

The moustache is becoming very fashionable in Frame Paristans have been limiting for the ordin of the custom of wearing this adornment, and the begend of most popular acceptance lost new sacribes it to Spein. At a period after the Mooreh invasion, when the Christian and Moslem population became so mixed that it was hard to say which were Moors and which Spaniards, the pious spanniards hit upon the moestache as a means of identification. They permitted the hair on the upper lip to grow, and also a tolt on the under lip, an outline of the cross being this fermed. Thus, say the Parisians, the moustache became a symbol of liberty, equality, and fraternity.

an international long distance drive of one and two horse vehicles, from Herin to Vienna, is being as-ranged by the trotting clubs of the 'wo capitain, It is to take place next May. The object is to test the qualities of the different breeds of trotting horses, "especially the American and itus an." Horses of all countries may be entered, but only amateur whips may take part. Thirty prizes will be given, in special prizes given by Emperors William and Francis Joseph. The leasons of the recent military ride will be well considered in the arrangements and conditions. All vehicles will have to follow a definite, fixed fronte driving at night will not be allowed, and acerta her of hours in a day will be fixed for driving, and car-

ain hours for rest. An irritated throat is soothingly treated by Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, an old established carative for Coughs and Coids, and all Bronchial and Long troubles.